

Public Health Reports

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 6, 1898.

No. 18.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder's report on smallpox at Little Rock, Ark.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 28, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report my return to this station on yesterday, after having visited Little Rock, Ark., and conferred with the mayor and health authorities of that city in regard to the epidemic of smallpox now prevailing there.

The outbreak is directly traceable to a negro woman, convalescent from the disease, who came from Birmingham, Ala., during the first week in January. Her husband next contracted it, and then in a short time cases commenced to appear in many different localities. Fifty-nine cases have been reported to date, 4 of which occurred in a family 6 miles from town. None but negroes have so far been attacked, and the disease, in the mildness of its type, resembles that now prevalent in many other localities in the South, no death having occurred.

A pesthouse has been established 4 miles from town, in which 39 patients were confined at the time of my arrival. Vaccination is made compulsory by city ordinance, a corps of 6 physicians has been appointed to make house-to-house inspections to enforce this necessary measure, and about 5,500 persons have been vaccinated. Infected bedding is burned, and houses are disinfected with sulphur dioxide and bichloride of mercury solution ($\frac{1}{1000}$). The plan which is being pursued is a good one, and its success or failure in eradicating the disease will depend solely on the thoroughness with which it is carried out.

Respectfully, yours,

G. M. MAGRUDER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., in Command.

Smallpox at Mobile, Ala.—(Continued).

MOBILE, ALA., April 30, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my report of April 22, 10 smallpox cases have been admitted to the pesthouse. All are negroes except 1. One was discovered in this city, but it is probable that the infection was not contracted here. One case from West Pascagoula, Miss. Eight certainly came from Magazine Point, 5 miles from here, and presumably can be credited to the Hurricane Bayou and Louisville and Nashville laborers.

In addition to the above, there are 8 cases at the railroad camp at Hurricane Bayou.

There was 1 case at Moss Point, Miss., in February (about the 15th), without other results, the existence of which was not published.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Case of smallpox at Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 25, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report 1 case of smallpox at this city as follows:

Martin Hammock, male, colored, Arkansas, 24 years of age. Patient reported to board of health April 22 for treatment for "skin trouble." Upon examination, the case was considered suspicious and sent to the "smallpox hospital" for observation. The diagnosis was confirmed April 24, and the circumstances reported at this hospital at 2 o'clock p. m., to-day.

Patient came to this city from Little Rock, Ark., two weeks ago. He states that there was smallpox in the house where he boarded. While in Memphis, he stopped at No. 69, Madison street. I am informed by the secretary of the city board of health that the premises have been thoroughly disinfected.

Respectfully, yours,

B. J. COOK,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
In Command, temporarily.

Case of smallpox at Newport, Ark.

NEWPORT, ARK., April 28, 1898.

SIR: I am informed by the board of health of this city of the existence of a case of smallpox that was discovered here on yesterday. The case is a negro man, who came from Little Rock, Ark. He will be carried to-day to a pesthouse, and all precautions are being taken to prevent its spread.

Very respectfully,

E. L. PHILLIPS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Beriberi on the Swedish bark Livingstone.

BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE, April 29, 1898.

SIR: The Swedish bark *Livingstone*, sixty-eight days from port of Lawrence Marques, arrived at this station on 25th instant with 3 cases of beriberi on board. The vessel was held in quarantine. The vessel

was leaking badly and was ordered to Jacksonville for repairs. She left this station April 28 in quarantine in charge of tug. The quarantine officer at Jacksonville was notified by letter from this office.

Respectfully, yours,

R. E. L. BURFORD,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, January 1 to May 6, 1898.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Bessemer.....	Jan. 6.....	42		
	Jan. 9-Jan. 26.....	78		
	Jan. 30-Feb. 19.....	23		
Birmingham.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 8.....	11		
	Jan. 9-Jan. 26.....	29		
	Jan. 30-Feb. 19.....	7		
In Jefferson county, outside of the city.....	Feb. 6-Feb. 19.....	26		
Carneys Bluff.....	Feb. 17.....			Smallpox reported.
Corona.....	Mar. 4.....	1		
Dolomite.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 17.....	21		
Gosport.....	Feb. 17.....			Do.
Glendon.....	Feb. 17.....			Do.
Haynesville.....	Mar. 11.....	400		
Horse Creek Mine.....	Mar. 4.....	3		
Hurricane Bayou.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 30.....	22		
Jackson.....	Feb. 17.....	10		
Mobile.....	Feb. 5-Apr. 30.....	50	1	
Montevallo.....	Mar. 3.....	1		
Newton.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 2.....	7		
Nichola.....	Feb. 17.....			Do.
Oxmar.....	Jan. 19.....			Do.
Patton.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 4.....	9		
Pinckard.....	Feb. 2.....	50		
Rock Springs.....	Mar. 11.....	15		
Salitpa.....	Feb. 17.....			Do.
Selma.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 14.....	3		
Shelby.....	Jan. 28-Apr. 22.....	8		
Talladega.....	Jan. 9-Jan. 26.....	41		
	Jan. 27-Feb. 15.....	4		
Walker Springs.....	Feb. 17.....			Do.
Arkansas:				
Fair Oaks.....	Mar. 1.....	5		
Little Rock and vicinity.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 28.....	59	0	
Newport.....	Apr. 28.....	1		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Feb. 7.....	1		Naval Hospital.
	Apr. 2-Apr. 22.....	6		
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	Mar. 20-Mar. 26.....	1		
Pensacola.....	Apr. 24.....	1		
Washington County.....	Jan. 24.....	12		
Georgia:				
Atlanta.....	Jan. 17.....	131		Most cases from county.
	Jan. 18-Jan. 25.....	18	1	
	Jan. 26-Feb. 16.....	29	1	
Cartersville.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 1.....	9	1	
Griffin.....	Feb. 12.....	2		
Macon.....	Jan. 15-Apr. 1.....	64	1	
Stilesboro.....	Jan. 15.....			Smallpox reported.
Indiana:				
Evansville.....	Feb. 26.....	1		
Kentucky:				
Butler.....	Feb. 8-Feb. 24.....	1		
Louisville.....	Apr. 16.....	1		
Middlesborough.....	Feb. 3-Apr. 7.....	183	2	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Mar. 13-Apr. 2.....	3		
Massachusetts:				
Greenfield.....	Feb. 5-Feb. 22.....	1		
Westfield.....	Feb. 20-Mar. 2.....	1		
Michigan:				
Ironia.....	Mar. 20-Apr. 23.....			Do.
Royal Oak.....	Feb. 12-Mar. 12.....	1		
Mississippi:				
Moss Point.....	Feb. 15.....	1		
New Jersey:				
Westfield.....	Mar. 4.....	1		
New Mexico:				
Albuquerque and vicinity.....	Mar. 5-Apr. 1.....	14		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New York:				
Deposit.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	1		
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	Feb. 18-Feb. 25....	1		
Buncombe County.....	Apr. 16.....	1		
Charlotte.....	Jan. 25.....	2		
Clay County.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 12....	3		
Wilmington.....	Feb. 15-Feb. 24....	1		
Ohio:				
Columbus.....	Jan. 12.....	1		
Fairfield County.....	Apr. 16-Apr. 22....	7	1	
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia.....	Apr. 8.....	2		
South Carolina:				
Arkwright.....	Apr. 13.....	9		
Beaufort.....	Mar. 25.....	1		Smallpox reported.
Charleston.....	Jan. 17.....	1		Do.
Columbia.....	Apr. 22.....	3		Do.
Dyson.....	Mar. 6.....	3		Do.
Greenville.....	Mar. 25.....	20		Do.
Orangeburg.....	Jan. 17.....	1		Do.
Pelham.....	Jan. 17.....	1		Do.
Ridge Springs.....	Mar. 25.....	1		Do.
Rock Hill.....	Jan. 17.....	1		Do.
Spartanburg.....	Jan. 17.....	1		Do.
Swansea.....	Jan. 15.....	1		Do.
Tennessee:				
Bristol.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....	1		
Chattanooga.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29....	1		
Elk Valley.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31....	19		
Huntington (near).....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....	1		
Jellico.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29....	1		
Johnson City.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31....	9		
Knoxville.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31....	13		
Lenoir City.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29....	3		
Memphis.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31....	28		
Mingo mines.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29....	2		
Mingo.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28....	3		
Morristown.....	Jan. 22-Jan. 29....	1		
Newcomb.....	Jan. 30-Apr. 25....	2		
Rockford.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 29....	6		
Rutledge.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31....	3		
Shields Ferry.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31....	6		
Sprowles.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28....	3		
Texas:				
Brownsville.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....	12		
Virginia:				
Colburn.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....	4		
Norfolk.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....	1		
Norton.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....	1		
West Virginia:				
Bluefield.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....	5		

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended April 30, 1898.

**OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, May 1, 1898.**

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 30, 1898;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 24	Steamship Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	68
Do....	Steamship Sylvania.....	Liverpool, England.....	24
Apr. 26	Steamship Beverly.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	10
Do....	Steamship Megantic.....	London, England.....	34
Do....	Steamship Prince Edward.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	30
Apr. 27	Steamship Cestrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	25
Do....	Steamship Lycia.....	Avonmouth, England.....	1
Apr. 28	Steamship Pro Pratria.....	St. Pierre, Miquelon.....	1
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	35
Do....	Steamship Kansas.....	Liverpool, England.....	27
Do....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	54
Do....	Schooner Myostis.....	Port Medway, Nova Scotia.....	2
Apr. 29	Steamship Prince Edward.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	8
Do....	Schooner Narcissus.....	Bridgewater, Nova Scotia.....	7
Do....	Steamship Sarmatian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	162
Apr. 30	Steamship Londonian.....	London, England.....	21
	Total.....		509

**GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.**

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended April 30, 1898.

**OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, May 2, 1898.**

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 30, 1898;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 24	Steamship Trojan Prince.....	Naples.....	966
Do....	Steamship St. Louis.....	Southampton.....	299
Apr. 25	Steamship Umbria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	505
Apr. 26	Steamship Moravia.....	Hamburg.....	235
Do....	Steamship La Normandie.....	Havre.....	398
Apr. 27	Steamship Anchoria.....	Glasgow.....	293
Do....	Steamship Thingvalla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	88
Do....	Steamship Spaarndam.....	Rotterdam.....	209
Do....	Steamship Berlin.....	Antwerp.....	150
Apr. 28	Steamship Bulgaria.....	Hamburg.....	171
Do....	Steamship Havel.....	Bremen.....	303
Do....	Steamship Bremen.....	do.....	343
Do....	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	898
Do....	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Genoa and Naples.....	876
Apr. 29	Steamship Albano.....	Hamburg.....	57
Apr. 30	Steamship Lucania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	722
Do....	Steamship Paris.....	Southampton.....	68
Do....	Steamship Phenicia.....	Hamburg.....	199
Do....	Steamship Hevelius.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	17
Do....	Steamship Peninsular.....	Lisbon and the Azores.....	135
	Total.....		6,932

**THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.**

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended April 30, 1898.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, April 30, 1898.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 30, 1898;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 24	Steamship Nymphæa.....	Cardiff.....	1
Apr. 25	Steamship Waceland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	306
Apr. 26	Steamship Strath Allan.....	Cardenas.....	7
Apr. 29	Steamship Switzerland.....	Antwerp.....	161
	Total.....	.....	475

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

National quarantine and inspection stations.

[Vessels named only when detained or given treatment at quarantine.]

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Alexandria, Va.	Apr. 30	Sp. bk. Antonio	Apr. 20	Habana	Brunswick	Disinfected and held.			1
Brunswick, Ga.	do.	Jane (a)							3
Cape Charles Quarantine, Va.	do.	Br. bk. Auriga (a)	Apr. 23	Rio	do.	do.			
Cape Fear, N. C.	do.	Sw. bk. Livingstone.	Apr. 25	Laurens	do.	do.	Apr. 28	Sailed for Jacksonville (in quarantine) for repairs.	
Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Del.	do.			Marques.					6
Eureka, Cal.	Apr. 20								1
Grays Harbor, Wash.	Apr. 23	Nor. bk. Arcadia (a)	Apr. 4	Rio	Ship Island	Disinfected and held.		No transactions. No report.	7
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.		Am. sc. Palos (a)	Apr. 12	Progreso.	Shieldsboro	do.	Apr. 21		3
		Am. sc. Magnolia	Apr. 19	do.	Shieldsboro	do.			
		Nor. bk. Prince Victor.	Apr. 20	Rio	Ship Island	Held for disinfection.			
		Br. sc. Gladstone.	Apr. 21	Habana	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held.			
		Am. sc. Henrietta J. Powell.	Apr. 22	do.	Moss Point	do.			
		Sp. str. Saturnina	do.	England and Spain via Cuba.	Ship Island	do.			
		Br. bk. Innerwick	Apr. 23	Cape Town via Barbados.	do.	Inspected and held			
Newbern, N. C.	Apr. 30							No transactions.	5
Port Townsend, Wash.	Apr. 23								21
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Apr. 30								
San Diego, Cal.	Apr. 23				Previously reported.				3

QUARANTINE REPORTS—Continued.

State and municipal quarantine stations.

[Vessels named only when detained or given treatment at quarantine.]

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Anclote, Fla.....	Apr. 30							No report.....	1
Apalachicola, Fla.....									
Baltimore, Md.....	Apr. 30							No report.....	21
Bangor, Me.....								do.....	
Bedford, Mass.....	Apr. 23	Nor. bk. Adrokat Schlander.	Apr. 22	Habana	Carrabelle.	Remanded to Pensacola for disinfection.	Apr. 23		
Carrabelle, Fla.....		Nor. bk. Sichim.	Apr. 23	Maceio.	Apalachicola.	Remanded to Ship Island for disinfection.	Apr. 23		
Charleston, S. C.....	Apr. 30								2
Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.								6
Galveston, Tex.....								No report.....	
Gardiner, Oreg.....								do.....	
Georgetown, S. C.....	Apr. 23							do.....	4
Gloucester, Mass.....	Apr. 30							No report.....	1
Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.....									
Mayport, Fla.....	Apr. 30	Nor. bk. Carsten	Apr. 11	Pernambuco.	Mobile.	Disinfected and held.	Apr. 19		10
Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Apr. 23	Br. ss. Hawk- hurst, (a) Am. sc. James H. Dudley, Nor. bk. Berg- liot, Br. sc. J. W. Durant, Nor. bk. Nor.	Apr. 14 Apr. 17 Apr. 21 do..... Apr. 22	Vera Cruz Habana Para Vera Cruz Rio de Janeiro via Barbados.	do..... do..... do..... do..... do.....	do..... do..... Discharging ballast. Disinfected and held. Held for disinfection.	Apr. 20		13
New Bedford, Mass.....									
New Orleans, La.....								No report.....	
Newport News, Va.....								do.....	
Newport, R. I.....	Apr. 30								7
New York, N. Y.....									

a Previously reported.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

ALABAMA—Mobile.—Month of January, 1898. Estimated population, 37,817. Total deaths, 73, including enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

Month of February, 1898. Total deaths, 50, including 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of March, 1898. Total deaths, 74, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; enteric fever, 2, and diphtheria, 2.

MAINE—Portland.—Four weeks ended April 16, 1898. Estimated population, 41,500. Total deaths, 54, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2, and enteric fever, 2.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended April 23, 1898. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 73 observers indicate that consumption and remittent fever increased and pleuritis and inflammation of bowels decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 140 places, measles at 62, scarlet fever at 28, diphtheria at 23, enteric fever at 22, whooping cough at 12, and small-pox at 1 place (Ionia).

NEW YORK.—Month of March, 1898. Reports to the State board of health, Albany, N. Y., from 152 cities, towns, and villages show a total of 10,500 deaths, including diphtheria and croup, 323; enteric fever, 122; measles, 112; scarlet fever, 123; phthisis pulmonalis, 1,051, and whooping cough, 44.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

There was an increase in the mortality from the preceding month from 17.60 per 1,000 population annually to 18.25; the death rate of March, 1897, was 20.50, representing an annual mortality of 135,000 against one of 122,300 this month, there having been reported then 1,300 more deaths. Compared with February, there was a small increase in the relative mortality in early life and also in deaths from zymotic diseases. Of the latter, the increase has been in measles, whooping cough, and cerebro spinal meningitis. Measles caused 144 deaths, which is nearly double the number of February; deaths were reported from every sanitary district except the Lake Ontario and Western, but the chief increase in the maritime district; the total mortality is the same as that of last March. Whooping cough caused 89 deaths against 47 in February; deaths are now reported from every sanitary district, while in February there were but 8 deaths from this cause outside the maritime district; during last March, 112 deaths were credited to it. Cerebro spinal meningitis caused 75 deaths against 53 in February, the Adirondack and Northern and the West Central districts making no returns from it, one-half the deaths occurring in the maritime district; an epidemic limited in area is reported from Cohoes, and its special prevalence has been in several other places (Massachusetts reports show the same); it has a larger mortality than a year ago. There were 119 deaths from typhoid fever, which is somewhat excessive. Diphtheria has the same moderate prevalence as of recent months, the 280 deaths from it being less by 100 than in March, 1897, and is less than half the average of the past ten years. The total

zymotic mortality was about 100 less than a year ago. Acute respiratory diseases caused a smaller daily mortality than in February, and 600 less than in March of last year; other local diseases showing no material variation except circulatory diseases, which are less by 230; unclassified causes were credited with nearly 400 more deaths a year ago. Grippe was estimated to have caused 1,500 deaths last March, there having then been a sudden increase in its prevalence; it may be estimated this month to have caused about the same mortality as in February, viz., 600.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of March, 1898. Estimated population, 70,000. Total deaths, 52, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; scarlet fever, 2; measles, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

VIRGINIA—*Petersburg*.—Month of April, 1898. Estimated population, white, 12,000; colored, 13,000; total, 25,000. Deaths, white, 12; colored, 25; total, 37, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6, and diphtheria, 1.

WISCONSIN—*Superior*.—Month of April, 1898. Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 40, including 3 from measles.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended May 2, 1898.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Exces.	a Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	42		4	.71		.01
Portland, Me.....	47		5	.75		.05
Northfield, Vt.....	46		4	.58		.38
Boston, Mass.....	50		6	.84	1.06	
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	51		5	.69	2.21	
Nantucket, Mass.....	47		3	.82		.02
Woods Hole, Mass.....	48		6	.85	1.35	
Block Island, R. I.....	47		3	.84	.96	
New Haven, Conn.....	51		3	.84	.36	
Albany, N. Y.....	52		2	.65		.35
New York, N. Y.....	53		5	.77		.07
Harrisburg, Pa.....	56		4	.93		.63
Philadelphia, Pa.....	55		5	.70	.40	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	54		4	.76	.16	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	52		4	.70	.30	
Baltimore, Md.....	58		6	.79		.19
Washington, D. C.....	58		6	.77		.34
Lynchburg, Va.....	61		7	.98		.74
Cape Henry, Va.....	59		7	.98	1.12	
Norfolk, Va.....	61		7	.91	2.19	
Charlotte, N. C.....	65		5	.88		.36
Raleigh, N. C.....	65		7	.77		.07
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	60		2	.96	1.54	
Hatteras, N. C.....	62		6	1.05	1.15	
Wilmington, N. C.....	65		5	.81		.21
Columbia, S. C.....	67		7	.72	.78	
Charleston, S. C.....	69		5	.84		.04
Augusta, Ga.....	68		6	.70	.10	
Savannah, Ga.....	70		6	.65	.45	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	72		4	.72		.42
Jupiter, Fla.....	73		3	.82		.82
Key West, Fla.....	78		4	.37		.37
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	66		4	.84		.54
Tampa, Fla.....	74		6	.41		.41
Pensacola, Fla.....	72		4	.68		.68
Mobile, Ala.....	71		3	.88		.88
Montgomery, Ala.....	69		5	1.03		1.03
Vicksburg, Miss.....	69		3	1.25		1.25
New Orleans, La.....	72		2	1.17		1.17
Shreveport, La.....	70		2	1.11	.09	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	65		1	1.18		.18
Little Rock, Ark.....	67		3	1.21	1.29	
Palestine, Tex.....	69	1		1.21		1.01
Galveston, Tex.....	73	1		.70		.70
San Antonio, Tex.....	72	4		.77		.67
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	74		0	.48		.48
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	66		2	1.24	.16	
Nashville, Tenn.....	64		4	1.08		.68
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	65		5	.98		.38
Knoxville, Tenn.....	62		4	1.03		.63
Louisville, Ky.....	61	1		.96		.96
Indianapolis, Ind.....	57	1		.91		.81
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	59		1	.77		.77
Columbus, Ohio.....	57		1	.86		.56
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	60		4	.84		.64
Pittsburg, Pa.....	56		0	.72		.72
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	47		1	.56		.36
Rochester, N. Y.....	49		1	.65		.65
Buffalo, N. Y.....	46	4		.65		.55
Erie, Pa.....	49	1		.70		.70
Cleveland, Ohio.....	50	2		.61		.61
Sandusky, Ohio.....	53	1		.65		.55
Toledo, Ohio.....	53	1		.63		.53
Detroit, Mich.....	51	1		.64		.44
Lansing, Mich.....	53		0	.59	.01	
Port Huron, Mich.....	46	4		.64		.64
Alpena, Mich.....	42	4		.68	.02	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	43	3		.44	.16	
Marquette, Mich.....	42	4		.51		.21
Green Bay, Wis.....	49	1		.63		.13
Grand Haven, Mich.....	48	4		.65		.25
Milwaukee, Wis.....	47	3		.72		.52
Chicago, Ill.....	50	2		.77		.67
Duluth, Minn.....	42	4		.65		.35

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended May 2, 1898—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	50	4		.70		.30
La Crosse, Wis.....	52	2		.63		.43
Dubuque, Iowa.....	54	2		.72		.42
Davenport, Iowa.....	55	3		.78		.18
Des Moines, Iowa.....	56	0		.85		.45
Keokuk, Iowa.....	57	3		.86	.24	
Hannibal, Mo.....	58	2		.74	.96	
Springfield, Ill.....	59	0		1.00	.40	
Cairo, Ill.....	63		1	.87	.13	
St. Louis, Mo.....	61	1		.97	1.33	
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	59	1		1.21	.29	
Springfield, Mo.....	62		2	1.17	1.43	
Kansas City, Mo.....	59		1	.84	2.46	
Topeka, Kans.....	61		3	.85	1.85	
Wichita, Kans.....	62		2	.65	3.05	
Concordia, Kans.....	59		3	.64		.54
Lincoln, Nebr.....	57	0		.71		.01
Omaha, Nebr.....	55		1	.86		.36
Sioux City, Iowa.....	58		4	.77		.37
Yankton, S. Dak.....	51	3		.86		.56
Valentine, Nebr.....	49	0		.68		.58
Huron, S. Dak.....	49	1		.70	1.50	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	51	1		.49		.19
Moorhead, Minn.....	46	0		.56	1.34	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	46	0		.61	.09	
Williston, N. Dak.....	46	0		.42		.02
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Hayre, Mont.....	47		1	.28	.22	
Helena, Mont.....	46	0		.28	.12	
Miles City, Mont.....	52	0		.37		.27
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	49		1	.65	.35	
Spokane, Wash.....	52	0		.33		.33
Wallawalla, Wash.....	56	0		.39		.29
Baker City, Oreg.....	48			.32		
Winnemucca, Nev.....	52	2		.28		.08
Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	48	4		.33		.03
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	54	2		.47	.13	
Lander, Wyo.....	46	0		.65		.05
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	44	2		.44	.66	
North Platte, Nebr.....	52		2	.56	.64	
Denver, Colo.....	51	1		.63	.47	
Pueblo, Colo.....	55	1		.42	.18	
Dodge City, Kans.....	57	1		.50	.30	
Oklahoma, Okla.....	65	3		.87		.87
Amarillo, Tex.....	61			.33		.33
Abilene, Tex.....	68	4		.77		.77
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	51	1		.21		.21
El Paso, Tex.....	68	0		.07		.07
Phoenix, Ariz.....	70	4		.07		.07
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	53		1	.68		.58
Tacoma, Wash.....	52	0		.78		.55
Fort Canby, Wash.....	49	1		1.12		.42
Portland, Oreg.....	55		1	.61		.51
Roseburg, Oreg.....	54		2	.77		.54
Eureka, Cal.....	51		3	.42		.67
Redbluff, Cal.....	63	5		.16		.42
Carson City, Nev.....	52	2		.46	.34	
Sacramento, Cal.....	61	1		.41		.41
San Francisco, Cal.....	55		1	.30		.30
Fresno, Cal.....	63	3		.19		.19
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	58			.24		
Los Angeles, Cal.....	60	2		.19	.11	
San Diego, Cal.....	59		1	.14	.26	
Yuma, Ariz.....	74	2		.02		.02

* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Mortality in 42 large cities and towns in the world during the calendar year 1897.

Cities or towns.	Total deaths from all causes.	Estimated population.	Annual mortality per 1,000 of the estimated population.	Deaths from—						
				Phthisis pulmonalis. (b)	Smallpox.	Enteric fever. (b)	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and membranous croup.	Whooping cough.
Alexandria.....	9,218	231,396	39.81	.....	68	.....	179	5	79	44
Amsterdam.....	7,832	500,091	15.66	.....	0	.....	12	10	123	114
Baltimore.....	9,329	c506,398	18.22	1,047	.....	189	16	53	360	42
Berlin.....	29,917	1,726,098	17.33	.....	8	.....	296	212	492	416
Bombay.....	47,088	821,764	57.29	.....	68	.....	348	.....	(a)	(a)
Boston.....	11,154	c528,912	21.08	1,289	.....	173	21	136	456	39
Breslau.....	9,411	385,198	24.40	.....	0	.....	29	54	98	79
Brooklyn.....	20,675	c1,160,000	17.82	2,164	.....	173	191	187	998	164
Brussels.....	8,774	531,011	16.82	.....	3	.....	63	19	38	54
Budapest.....	13,523	629,486	21.46	.....	2	.....	171	127	110	80
Cairo.....	15,558	374,838	41.77	.....	114	.....	143	.....	140	74
Calcutta.....	17,333	466,460	37.11	.....	71	.....	.....	(a)	3	15
Chicago.....	21,809	c1,619,226	13.46	2,180	.....	437	139	81	702	160
Christiania.....	3,120	192,141	16.23	.....	.....	.....	6	9	17	42
Cincinnati.....	5,565	c405,000	13.74	675	.....	101	18	16	135	34
Copenhagen.....	5,954	340,500	17.48	.....	.....	.....	47	20	62	43
Dresden.....	7,168	347,485	11.06	.....	2	.....	7	58	114	61
Dublin.....	10,117	349,594	20.89	.....	2	.....	474	134	75	392
Edinburgh.....	6,206	296,364	20.40	.....	.....	.....	333	110	53	238
Glasgow.....	15,656	714,919	21.89	.....	6	.....	561	132	96	850
Hamburg.....	11,056	661,015	16.71	.....	.....	.....	5	21	112	54
Liverpool.....	15,384	633,078	24.30	.....	.....	.....	340	206	126	251
London.....	80,944	6,291,677	12.86	.....	16	.....	1,928	3,681	2,262	1,841
Madras.....	13,934	452,518	30.78	.....	95	.....	342	(a)	(a)	(a)
Moscow.....	28,250	733,469	37.49	.....	32	.....	511	748	554	102
Munich.....	10,440	430,000	24.27	.....	.....	.....	162	29	183	79
New Orleans.....	6,730	c275,000	24.47	.....	859	141	1	1	47	2
New York.....	38,877	c2,003,000	19.49	4,843	24	299	391	499	1,590	308
Paris.....	46,804	2,511,629	18.63	.....	12	.....	823	61	297	265
Philadelphia.....	22,736	c1,214,256	17.81	.....	.....	.....	64	282	1,474	270
Prague.....	8,954	377,109	23.21	.....	.....	.....	141	149	102	88
Rome.....	6,854	483,560	14.17	.....	1	.....	78	4	17	22
Rotterdam.....	5,083	290,004	17.56	.....	1	.....	19	14	53	62
St. Louis.....	9,550	c600,000	15.91	997	3	125	1	19	250	87
St. Petersburg.....	26,376	954,400	26.58	.....	114	.....	743	649	1,612	80
San Francisco.....	6,153	c360,000	17.09	868	.....	58	12	5	100	7
Stockholm.....	4,587	274,611	16.70	.....	.....	.....	27	57	41	10
The Hague.....	3,021	191,529	15.25	.....	.....	.....	1	3	28	36
Trieste.....	3,862	163,979	23.55	.....	10	.....	48	151	102	3
Turin.....	5,498	344,203	15.97	.....	.....	.....	61	2	35	30
Venice.....	3,539	166,069	20.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	13
Vienna.....	32,807	1,574,129	20.79	.....	.....	.....	835	246	567	96

a Not reported.

b Mortality, in foreign countries, from phthisis pulmonalis and enteric fever not reported.

c Estimated by municipal boards of health.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, January 1 to May 6, 1898.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 24-Nov. 30.....		4	
	Dec. 1-Mar. 1.....		55	
	Mar. 2-Mar. 29.....		11	
	Mar. 30-Apr. 5.....		1	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 4.....		42	
	Dec. 5-Jan. 1.....		31	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 29.....		28	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 26.....		82	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 26.....		95	
Madras.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 10.....		8	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 31.....		11	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 28.....		45	
	Jan. 29-Mar. 25.....		30	
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....		1	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....		1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Dec. 27.....	3	2	
	Dec. 29.....	6		
Ceara.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....		1	
Para.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 1.....		24	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 15.....		22	
	Jan. 16-Feb. 28.....		30	
Ribeirao Bonito.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	79	19	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 4.....	1		
	Dec. 5-Jan. 1.....	8	3	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 29.....	22	17	
	Jan. 30-Mar. 25.....		293	
Sao Carlos de Pinhal.....	Feb. 28.....	46	11	
Santos	Jan. 2-Jan. 8.....	1	1	
	Jan. 23-Jan. 29.....	3		
	Jan. 30-Feb. 28.....	21	3	
Sao Paulo.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....	2	1	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 2.....		2	
	Jan. 3-Jan. 23.....		1	
Habana	Dec. 17-Dec. 30.....		6	
	Dec. 31-Jan. 27.....		9	
	Jan. 28-Feb. 17.....		3	
	Mar. 4-Mar. 31.....		4	
Manzanillo.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....		28	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....		9	
	Feb. 14-Feb. 28.....		3	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 19.....		4	
	Feb. 9-Feb. 23.....		7	
Regla.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 28.....		2	
	Mar. 1-Mar. 24.....		2	
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 20.....			
Santiago de Cuba.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 29.....		6	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 1.....	1	1	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 31.....	2	2	
	Feb. 5-Feb. 19.....	2	1	
St. Andrew.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 1.....	1		
	Feb. 27-Mar. 5.....	1	1	
St. Catherine.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 1.....	1		
St. Elizabeth.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 1.....	1	1	

A few cases of yellow fever, but impossible to obtain statistics.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Djiddah.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 10...		29	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 7-Nov. 20...	2	2	
	Dec. 18-Jan. 1...	2	2	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 29...	6	5	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 26...	64	43	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 12...	38	32	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 24-Nov. 30...		70	
	Dec. 1-Feb. 8...		4,833	
	Feb. 9-Mar. 1...		3,436	
	Mar. 2-Mar. 29...		4,579	
	Mar. 30-Apr. 5...		678	
Calcutta.....	May 3.....			Plague reported. "Sporadic."
Japan:				
Taiwan (Formosa).....	Dec. 28-Mar. 23...	113		
Russia:				
St. Petersburg.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 2...		1	

SMALLPOX.

Bohemia:				
Prague.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 1...	11		
	Jan. 2-Apr. 9...	110		
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 25...		8	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 4...	10		
	Dec. 5-Jan. 1...	9	1	
	Jan. 1-Mar. 11...	1	1	
	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	24	4	
Sao Paulo.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 30...	32	10	
Sorocaba.....				
Canada:				
Mallesonneuve.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 16...	3		
Montreal.....	Jan. 3-Jan. 12...	3	0	
	Feb. 11-Feb. 16...	1		
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 4...	6	4	
	Dec. 5-Jan. 1...	11	8	
	Jan. 2-Mar. 12...	158	93	
Cuba:				
Cardenas.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 22...		5	
	Mar. 6-Mar. 27...		8	
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 2...		7	
	Jan. 3-Jan. 23...		19	
	Feb. 7-Feb. 27...		35	
	Feb. 28-Apr. 3...		9	
Habana.....	Dec. 17-Apr. 7...		154	
Matanzas.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 23...		8	
Regla.....	Feb. 18-Apr. 7...		3	
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 29...	233	29	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 26...	470	35	
	Feb. 27-Apr. 4...	437	26	
England:				
Bristol.....	Feb. 6-Feb. 19...	1		
Leeds.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 9...	6	4	
Liverpool.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 29...	3		
	Feb. 1-Apr. 2...	6		
	Feb. 27-Mar. 26...	4		
London.....	Feb. 9.....	90		
Middlesborough.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 16...	5	1	
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Jan. 8-Feb. 12...	2		
Southampton.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 8...	1		
Sunderland.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 26...	4		
West Hartlepool.....	Jan. 9-Jan. 22...	5		
Germany:				
Hamburg.....	Mar. 6-Mar. 12...	2		
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 6-Dec. 12...	1		
	Dec. 27-Apr. 3...	6		
India:				
Bombay.....	Feb. 9-Apr. 5...		18	
Calcutta.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 25...		1	
	Jan. 30-Mar. 26...		22	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>India—Continued.</i>				
Madras.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 3.....		1	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 31.....		3	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 28.....		6	
	Jan. 29-Feb. 4.....		6	
	Feb. 5-Mar. 25.....		43	
<i>Italy:</i>				
Messina.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 8.....		5	
	Jan. 30-Apr. 16.....		3	
<i>Japan:</i>				
Aichi Ken.....	Dec. 28-Mar. 23.....	4		
Akita Ken.....	Dec. 28-Mar. 23.....	14	4	
Awomori Ken.....	Dec. 28-Mar. 23.....	30	3	
Chiba Ken.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 3.....	6		
Formosa.....	Feb. 4-Mar. 3.....	7	4	
Fukui Ken.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 3.....	1		
Fukushima Ken.....	Dec. 28-Mar. 23.....	81	22	
Gifu Ken.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 22.....	1		
Gumma Ken.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 22.....	1		
Hiroshima Ken.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 3.....	1		
Iwaki Ken.....	Dec. 28-Mar. 23.....	39	4	
Kagoshima Ken.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 22.....	1		
Kanagawa Ken.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 21.....	3		
Kochi Ken.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 21.....	1		
Miyagi Ken.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 27.....	2	3	
	Dec. 28-Mar. 23.....	57	15	
Miyazaki Ken.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 3.....	3	1	
Nagano Ken.....	Feb. 4-Mar. 23.....	9	5	
Nagasaki Ken.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 23.....	4	1	
Niigata Ken.....	Mar. 4-Mar. 23.....	4	1	
Okayama Ken.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 22.....	2	1	
Osaka Fu.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 22.....	2		
Oyama Ken.....	Mar. 4-Mar. 23.....	1	1	
Saitama Ken.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 27.....	1		
Tokyo Fu.....	Dec. 28-Mar. 23.....	6		
Yamagata Ken.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 23.....	29	8	
Yamaguchi Ken.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 22.....	9		
Yehime Ken.....	Dec. 17-Mar. 23.....	52	12	
The Hokkaido.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 27.....	70	26	
	Dec. 28-Mar. 23.....	353	96	
<i>Norway:</i>				
Christiania.....	Mar. 20-Apr. 16.....	8	2	
<i>Netherlands:</i>				
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 12-Dec. 24.....	1		
Rotterdam.....	Dec. 12-Dec. 31.....	3	1	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 29.....	1		
<i>Russia:</i>				
Moscow.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	1	1	
	Dec. 5-Dec. 11.....	1	1	
	Jan. 1-Mar. 2.....	14	6	
Odessa.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 1.....	53	9	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 29.....	34	7	
	Jan. 30-Apr. 9.....	53	10	
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 25.....	35	13	
	Jan. 9-Jan. 29.....	56	19	
	Jan. 30-Apr. 2.....	40		
	Dec. 19-Mar. 26.....	71		
<i>Warsaw.....</i>				
<i>Scotland:</i>				
Glasgow.....	Dec. 5-Dec. 25.....	3	1	
Leith.....	Apr. 3-Apr. 9.....	1		
<i>Spain:</i>				
Corunna.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 5.....		2	
Madrid.....	Dec. 22-Dec. 28.....		1	
	Feb. 8-Apr. 6.....		3	
<i>Turkey:</i>				
Constantinople.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 6.....		53	
	Feb. 28-Mar. 13.....		18	
<i>Uruguay:</i>				
Montevideo.....	Dec. 25-Mar. 19.....	5		
<i>Venezuela:</i>				
Puerto Cabello.....	Apr. 2-Apr. 11.....	23	6	
Valencia.....	Apr. 2-Apr. 11.....	34		
<i>Wales:</i>				
Cardiff.....	Dec. 18-Dec. 24.....	1		

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, April 14, 1898.]

TURKEY.—By resolution of the International Council of Health at Constantinople, dated March 26, the small harbor of Ras-el-Abiad, four hours distant from Djiddah, and opposite the lazaretto islands of Abu Saad, Abu Ali, and Vasta, is designated as the port of departure for pilgrims to Mecca, instead of Lith, as previously determined.

PORTUGAL.—By ministerial proclamation of March 30, the ports of the island of Ceylon are included among Indian ports against which the regulations for the prevention of the introduction of bubonic plague shall be in force.

EGYPT.—In consequence of a resolution of the International Council of Health at Alexandria, dated March 29, the plague regulations are put in force against arrivals from Hongkong and Ras-el-Abiad. Measures against arrivals from the coast between Lith and Lohaya are suspended.

MOROCCO.—According to advices of March 28, the International Council of Health has decreed that vessels having Mecca pilgrims on board shall not be permitted to land at Moroccan ports during the current year.

AFRICA.*Treatment of vessels from plague-infected places at Cape Town.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 23, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inclose for your information a copy of a dispatch from the consul at Cape Town, transmitting a copy of the "Rules in respect to the granting of pratique at colonial ports to vessels arriving infected with or coming from foreign ports infected with bubonic or oriental plague," which was received by him from the prime minister of the colony.

Respectfully, yours,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

Rules in respect of the granting of pratique at colonial ports to vessels arriving infected with or coming from foreign ports infected with bubonic or oriental plague.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cape Town, Cape Colony, Africa, —, 1898.

a. In the case of vessels coming from an infected port, free pratique shall be given to every vessel in which no case of plague has occurred, and which has been at sea for ten days since leaving such infected port.

b. In the case of vessels on board of which cases of plague have occurred, but no fresh case has occurred within a period of twelve days before reaching the port of arrival, pratique shall be granted subject to the destruction or satisfactory disinfection of all infected clothing and other articles, the discharge of bilge and store water, and the satisfactory disinfection of the portion of the vessel in which such cases have been lodged, together with the taking and recording of the names and addresses at the intended places of destination of all persons landing from the vessel.

c. In the case of vessels on board of which cases of plague have occurred within twelve days of reaching the port of arrival, pratique shall not be granted, but notice of

all the circumstances of the case shall be immediately telegraphed to this Department, when special instructions will be issued for the removal of the sick and the disinfection of the infected vessel and things.

BARBADOS.

Quarantine against Puerto Cabello and Valencia (Venezuela) on account of smallpox.

BARBADOS, April 16, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to state, by direction of my board, that the following communication was received by me this morning from the quarantine board of Trinidad. My board will meet on Tuesday next, the 19th instant, to deal with the matter. Meanwhile, any arrivals from Puerto Cabello and Valencia will be quarantined:

"I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the quarantine authority held recently it was resolved that his excellency the governor be asked to communicate by telegram with the British minister at Caracas to ascertain whether smallpox existed at Venezuela, and if so, at what place and to what extent.

The reply received from the British minister was in the following terms:

'Smallpox broken out at Valencia.

Puerto Cabello slight attack.

Caracas free from it.

No information as to Ciudad Bolivar.'

"In consequence of the above information, his excellency the governor, on the advice of the quarantine authority, proclaimed Valencia and Puerto Cabello to be infected places within the meaning of section 5 of ordinance 18 of 1893, and from the 1st instant all vessels arriving from these places have been quarantined. Arrivals from any other Venezuelan ports are treated by the visiting officer as suspected vessels under section 11 of the ordinance, and detained in quarantine pending an inspection by the health officer of shipping.

"An assistant health officer of shipping has been temporarily employed to assist in this duty, and health guards are employed at the various ports of the colony to watch arrivals from Venezuela.

"His excellency the governor has asked the British minister at Caracas to furnish information by telegraph from time to time, regarding the spread of smallpox to other places in Venezuela than Valencia and Puerto Cabello.

"No further information from the British minister at Caracas has been received up to the time of writing this communication.

H. W. BRATHWAITE,

Secretary Quarantine Authority, Trinidad."

The Clerk Quarantine Board, Barbados.

The question of declaring Santos infected will also be dealt with on Tuesday.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES SANDERSON,

Clerk, Quarantine Board.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Rio de Janeiro, March 30, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the omitted report of the foregoing week and the report for the last week:

There were 395 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 16; 24 deaths from *accesso pernicioso*, an increase of 9; 68 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 6; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, a decrease of 4; none from diphtheria, a decrease of 1; 11 deaths from beriberi, an increase of 2, and 40 deaths from consumption, a decrease of 20.

Yellow fever.—This sickness has not shown any essential change lately, either in increase or decrease. The appearance can not be considered as epidemic. In spite of the continual high day temperature and want of rain, since about five weeks, there has been no extraordinary extension of the sickness.

In general, yellow fever is looked upon as a sickness which affects the shipping and the localities near the seaboard. In Rio de Janeiro, yellow fever is known as endemic since the season of 1849-50. It is always interesting to know to what extent the sickness has increased on shore and in the port. I have obtained some information on this point, and I can report the following:

All sickness on board of the ships is brought to the knowledge of the authorities, and eventually the sick persons are sent to the Hospital Maritimo de Santa Izabel; therefore, the numbers are very exact.

Cases and deaths from yellow fever on vessels in port, also deaths on shore from October, 1897, to March 25, 1898, inclusive.

Months.	Vessels in port.		Deaths on shore.
	Cases.	Deaths.	
1897.			
During the month of October.....	0	0	0
During the month of November.....	0	0	1
During the month of December.....	0	0	3
1898.			
During the month of January.....	3	0	17
From February 1-11.....	0	1	15
From February 12-18.....	2	1	25
From February 19-25.....	2	2	37
From February 26 to March 4.....	3	1	42
From March 5-11.....	1	1	44
From March 12-18.....	5	2	62
From March 19-25.....	4	1	68
Totals.....	20	9	314

Since last report the following named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: March 24, ship, *Australia*, Norwegian, for Mobile. March 26, steamship, *Lassell*, British, for New York; steamship *Capua*, German, for New York; bark *Violeta*, Portuguese, for New Orleans. March 29, steamship *Balderton*, British, for New Orleans; bark *Elmiranda*, American, for Philadelphia.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

Acting Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL

U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

CANADA.

Smallpox in Montreal.

MONTREAL, April 18, 1898.

The province is clear from smallpox since March 31. Final result is as follows:

Municipality.	County.	Population.	Date of outbreak.	New cases since last report.	Total cases since outbreak.	Died.	Recovered.	Still sick.	Houses infected since outbreak.	Houses still infected.
Montreal City.....		240,000	July 2	a 0	26	14	12	0	18	60
Westmount.....	Hochelaga.....	6,000	July 26	a 0	5	1	4	0	2	60
Ste. Cunégonde.....	.....do.....	8,000	Aug. 27	a 0	1	.....	1	0	1	60
Maisonneuve.....	.....do.....	2,500	Jan. 26	a 0	3	1	2	0	1	60

a Last case occurred February 14.

b Last case left hospital on March 30.

Yours, respectfully,

ELZÉAR PELLETIER,

Secretary Board of Health of the Province of Quebec.

CHINA.

Shanghai takes precautions against plague.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Shanghai, March 25, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Taotai of Shanghai and the consular body at this port have declared the ports of Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, and the Formosan ports to be infected with the bubonic plague, and have ordered that vessels coming from those ports be inspected before entering the port of Shanghai.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN GOODNOW,
Consul-General.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

INDIA.

Plague at Calcutta.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, May 4, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the following telegram was received yesterday from the consul-general at Calcutta, viz: "Plague sporadic."

Respectfully, yours,

J. B. MOORE,
Acting Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople—Bubonic plague at Djiddah.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Constantinople, April 16, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit Dr. Zavitziano's health report, No. 189, on the subject of the bubonic plague at Djiddah.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. ANGELL.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure—Report No. 189.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16, 1898.

Bubonic plague has made its appearance in Djiddah. I have already stated in my last report that 2 bubonic plague cases occurred the 22d of last March, and 3 deaths occurred from the same disease on the 23d of the same month, all of which was announced by wire.

Before giving a description of said outbreak, I think it necessary to call to mind all that I have written in my previous reports about the province of Hedjaz, its imperfect sanitary condition; the Moslem pilgrims and their miserable condition; the lazaretto of Camaran, where they undergo the ten days' quarantine before entering the Hedjaz; the sanitary steps taken in order to prevent the spread of epidemics; and at last the sanitary smuggling, that is to say, about pilgrims coming from contaminated places and landing at the Hedjaz without undergoing any previous quarantine or any sanitary formality.

Efforts of the International Sanitary Commission to prevent infection by pilgrimages to Mecca.

The present report being also a part of the history of the outbreak of said epidemic in the Hedjez, I must not omit to lay stress on the sanitary steps decided upon by the International Sanitary Commission. I commence with the wish expressed by said commission at the sitting of December 14, 1897, for the prohibition of the pilgrimage of the Indians by the Anglo-Indian Government, and I have the honor to forward to the Department a copy of said wish with a copy of the answer of the Anglo-Indian Government thereto. At the meetings of the 8th and 15th of last February, the Russian and French sanitary representatives stated that their governments have prohibited the pilgrimage for their Moslem subjects for the present year. The communication of the Russian Government states that one can not rely upon the defective sanitary measures of Turkey and Persia, which render said countries more exposed to the contamination by the pilgrims coming from India. On the 15th of February the Russian sanitary representative communicated a letter of Count Muravieff, which refers to the imperfect condition of the lazarettos and of the sanitary service, and at the same time he expresses the hope that the Ottoman Government will improve the sanitary service of the Empire. As a consequence of said letter of Count Muravieff, the International Sanitary Commission has decided to report to the Ottoman Government the real condition of the sanitary service and the necessity of strengthening the sanitary defence of the coast, in order to prevent sanitary smuggling. Such a communication was made March 19.

On March 8, the English sanitary representative communicated the decision of the Indian Government concerning the pilgrimage. According to said communication, pilgrims are not prohibited to go to the Holy Land, but their embarkment, which is allowed only at the ports of Kurrachee and Chitagong, will take place after a ten days' observation made by physicians appointed for this purpose. They will be able to embark after their health is found satisfactory. It has been considered by some sanitary representatives, members of the International Sanitary Commission, that said steps taken by the Indian Government were not sufficient to prevent the spread of the epidemic, and they have caused a second decision of the sanitary board, according to which the pilgrims coming to Turkey from India were to be turned back and not allowed to land in Turkey. This decision was taken at the sitting of March 8. At the same sitting it was decided to insist upon the adhesion of the Ottoman Government to the decisions of the sanitary conferences of Paris and Venice.

It will be allowed to me to remark that the decision to turn back the pilgrims and the decision concerning the adhesion of the Ottoman Government to the decisions of

said conferences are in contradiction to each other, for according to said decisions it is not possible to stop any passenger coming from places where epidemic diseases exist.

On March 15, the British sanitary representative communicated to the International Sanitary Commission that the rejection of the Indian pilgrims from the Ottoman Empire should be accepted and ordered by the Ottoman Government, otherwise the British Government will hold the sanitary board responsible for the damages and losses that the British steamships would sustain.

Ottoman Government on the prohibition of pilgrimages.

I inclose a translation of the communication made by the vice-president of the International Sanitary Commission at the extraordinary sitting of March 18, presided over by the president of said commission, His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha.

"It is with pleasure that I announce that H. I. Majesty agrees with the opinion of the commission concerning the proposed steps. H. I. M., in order to prove that the proposed step (the rejection of the pilgrims) is not against the principles of Islam, called a *Hadiss* of the Prophet by which the believers are prohibited to enter or go out from a place where an epidemic exists. H. I. M. would like to see the European governments asking the Ottoman Government to turn back the Indian pilgrims, and the Anglo-Indian Government prohibit, as they did last year, the pilgrimage of the present year, and notify the said Indian pilgrims that such steps have been taken on the desire of Europe. It is on such condition that H. I. Majesty would agree with the proposition of rejecting the Indian pilgrims."

The answer to the above-mentioned communication was that such proposal was changed into a decision because the foreign members of the International Sanitary Commission represent the different European governments, consequently they ask, in the name of their respective governments, such step. Said decision having been taken, orders were to be given immediately for the execution. This decision was taken at the sitting of March 18. It was to be supposed that everything was already settled, but on the 20th the International Sanitary Commission held another extraordinary sitting, in which the vice-president communicated the information that the Ottoman Government could not agree with the decision according to which the Indian pilgrims were to be rejected unless the European governments addressed collectively a diplomatic note to the British Government asking it to prohibit the pilgrimage to the Indian pilgrims.

On the 22d of the same month, at the sitting of the International Sanitary Commission, another communication was made by the Grand Vizier, according to which the Ottoman Government can not agree with the decision taken by the International Sanitary Commission by which the Indian pilgrims have to be rejected, it not being possible that such a sanitary step be taken by the Sultan, who is at the same time the Khalif of Islam. If in consequence of sanitary smuggling, Indian pilgrims should land in Turkey without undergoing any quarantine, and as a consequence the epidemic should make its appearance in Turkey, the Ottoman Government would not assume any responsibility.

At the same time the sanitary inspector of Djiddah wired the existence of 2 bubonic plague cases which were observed at Djiddah. At the same time a letter from the Ottoman sanitary representative at Alexandria was communicated, giving the decision of the Egyptian Government that Egyptian pilgrims should show the means of subsistence for six months, because if the bubonic plague epidemic breaks out in the Hedjaz they will not be allowed to come back to their country. On the 24th of the same month, again the International Sanitary Commission was convoked, and in this sitting it was made known that 3 bubonic plague deaths were registered on the previous day. On the following day the sanitary physician of Djiddah wired that of the 2 patients from plague 1 died. He has also wired the symptoms of the disease. These are chills, fever, acute headache, difficulty of speech, staggering, impossibility of motion, weakness, and affection of the lungs. The bubos exist in every instance. I must acknowledge that the first bubonic plague cases occurred among the Hadramauts and before the Indian pilgrims had reached Djiddah coming from Camaran where they had undergone their quarantine and disinfection.

Steps taken by the International Sanitary Commission on the appearance of the plague at Djiddah.

Since the announcement of the appearance of the bubonic plague epidemic at Djiddah, the International Sanitary Commission has taken the following sanitary steps:

(1) The town of Djiddah to be isolated. (2) Passengers from Djiddah bound to Mecca must go through the lazaretto of Abou-Saad, where they have to undergo twelve days'

quarantine. (3) Arrival of pilgrims free from any kind of epidemic disease bound to Mecca can not go to the latter place but by Lith. (4) Passengers coming from Djiddah to other provinces of the Ottoman Empire have to undergo ten days' quarantine at Beiruth, Clozomenes, Tripoli of Africa, or Camaran. (5) Exportations of any kind of merchandise from Djiddah is prohibited. (6) Provisions stored at Djiddah to be carried to Mecca have to be transported through Abou-Saad. Merchandise arriving from abroad for Mecca will be landed at Lith. (7) A medical mission under the presidency of Dr. Cozzonis, sanitary inspector-general, will proceed to Djiddah in order to undertake the general direction of the sanitary service. Besides said medical mission, composed of 3 physicians, 2 Moslem physicians belonging to the medical mission of Camaran will be sent to Djiddah and obey the orders of Dr. Cozzonis. (8) Two more physicians from Camaran will go to Lith and Yambo in order to survey the two latter cities.

The sanitary authorities of Djiddah remarked that Lith is not fit for the landing of the pilgrims. There is no water, nor any means of landing; therefore, on March 26, the International Sanitary Commission decided that pilgrims will land at Ras-el-as-suad, four hours from Djiddah.

Report on the epidemic of plague at Djiddah.

On March 31, the first report on the epidemic of bubonic plague, forwarded by mail by Mr. Xantho Pulides, M. D., and sanitary inspector, reached the International Sanitary Commission. It reads as follows:

"I beg to inform you that as a consequence of my constant survey of the city I have, some time since, seen some deaths among the goats and the mice. I have observed in goats an affection of the pulmonary apparatus. Such deaths attracted my attention, but I could not ascertain any suspicious fact in the mortality of the town, which was rather low. Just now I am told by the mayor of the city that at Nusla, a village three-quarters of an hour distant from Djiddah, the inhabitants of which are exclusively Bedouins, a death occurred in consequence of an illness, the symptoms of which were fever and enlargement of the ganglions. No physician saw the patient, and the body was buried without examination.

There is another case that I must report. In order to learn what is going on concerning the health of the inhabitants, I have some time since declared that I would pay medical visits gratuitously. I have not seen any remarkable fact until to-day, when I observed the following case: B. M., twenty-five years old, merchant, fell ill on the 16th of March, with chills, followed by high fever, delirium, strong headache, pains in the back and loins, and trouble in the eyesight. On the following day, the 17th, fever was persistent, and at the same time a bubo appeared in the left groin, which bubo has been cauterized with hot iron. This cauterization provoked an enlargement of the bubo. The patient was living in a little and isolated house situated at the east end of the town, where no plague cases occurred last year. In the two adjacent rooms to that where the patient was living, his family was living with the cattle among which some goats died some days previously. The fever was 39.2°C ., the tongue furred white, constipation, disorders of the sight, watering of the eyes, with a dimmed vision, giddiness, pains in the forehead so strong that he could not stand. In the left groin we observed a bubo of the size of an egg and very sensitive, and the surroundings swollen and bearing the impression of the cauterization. These are, briefly, the symptoms presented by said patient, on the precedents of whom I can report but one thing very remarkable, i. e., that, being poor, he bought at public auction old and used furniture for his own house. Said patient was visited by other physicians. Considering this case as a suspected one, I ordered, through the local authorities, the isolation of the patient, the incineration of his wearing apparel and the disinfection of the house. Besides that, in common with the governor, it was decided not to deliver any permit for burial without a previous inspection of body. A better cleansing of the town will be performed in spite of the great lack of money. I must state that no other cases have been observed by the other physicians either among the inhabitants or among the pilgrims, and I believe it will be easy to check the spread of the evil."

Cordon around Djiddah.

On Sunday, April 3, the International Sanitary Commission was convoked again by imperial decree in order to take notice of the complaints of the authorities of the Hedjaz. Their claim was to abolish the sanitary cordon by which the city of Djiddah is isolated in consequence of the decision taken at the sitting of March 24 by the International Sanitary Commission, alleging that by such hindrance of communication of the town of Djiddah with that of Mecca, the latter would suffer from famine, and as a consequence it would be more exposed to the epidemic of bubonic plague. In spite of

said claims and of the troubles that broke out at the same time in Djiddah, the Sanitary Commission has maintained the decision, and Djiddah continues to be under sanitary cordon.

Measures for protecting Turkey and Europe against plague.

I have to state that, in spite of the sanitary steps ordered by the International Sanitary Commission, there are many questions which render such steps delusive. For instance, the condition of the sanitary defense of Bassorah. I reported the arrival at Bassorah on the 10th instant of the steamship *Patna* from Bombay with 125 passengers. During the journey from Bombay to Kurrachee bubonic plague made its appearance on board. It was a fireman who fell ill and was landed at Kurrachee. A second case occurred off Bushir, and a third at Bassorah. I have already written in my previous reports how much Turkey is exposed to the invasion of the epidemics through the Persian Gulf, and that the different members of the International Sanitary Commission expressed, on the contrary, their opinion, which is quite different, and according to which no epidemic ever entered Turkey from that way (Report 180). It has been stated that only the cholera epidemic in 1882 entered through Bassorah, and probably that of 1888-9. *Ex post facto*, now that a case of bubonic plague exists already in the would-be lazaretto of Bassorah, it has been decided that any ship arriving at Bassorah and having on board bubonic plague cases will be turned back after the mail has been landed. The foreign sanitary representatives, seeing that in spite of the orders given by the sanitary authority the danger of the spread of the epidemic is always imminent, have decided (1) to present to the ambassadors or ministers whom they represent at the International Sanitary Commission a memorial, according to which diplomatic action would be taken in order to compel the Ottoman Government to respect and put into execution the decisions of the International Sanitary Commission without modifying them and adhere to the sanitary conferences of Paris and Venice; (2) to cause a meeting of a commission in order to decide how to put into execution the decisions of said sanitary conferences, and decide upon the necessary steps to be taken for the protection of Turkey and Europe against the plague; (3) at last to insist upon the Ottoman Government adopting an efficient system of hygiene and sanitary improvements of all the cities of the Empire.

Another question of the greatest importance is the movement of troops in time of epidemic. It is already known how the discharged soldiers from Yemen propagated the epidemic of cholera in 1893-94. Again now we have to deal with discharged soldiers from the garrison in the Hedjaz, who have to return to their country. There are 2,000 soldiers in Mecca who have to return to Asia Minor, their own country, and 250 in Djiddah. These 2,250 soldiers are to be embarked in two steamers, each of which hardly can accommodate 600 or 700 men. That is a great danger for the propagation of the epidemic. It has been decided that they undergo a quarantine at Camaran, where all their clothes will be burned and exchanged for new ones. It has been decided that the pilgrims should go to Mecca, through Ras-el-Abiad, the latter place being near Djiddah and easier, presenting accommodations which are lacking at Lith. The pilgrims are accompanied by military forces, in order that they may not be robbed by Bedouins.

Since the 22d of March up to this date, 29 bubonic plague deaths have occurred at Djiddah.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

VENEZUELA.

Abatement of smallpox at Puerto Cabello.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Puerto Cabello, April 18, 1898.

SIR: I beg to report an abatement of the smallpox or varioloid in Valencia and at this port. During the last eight days no new case has come to light. I do not think, however, that the quarantine will be raised against this port for some weeks.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SAM'L PROSKAUER,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Sydney*.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 410,300. Total deaths, 405, including enteric fever, 10; scarlet fever, 3, and diphtheria, 2.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended April 22, 1898. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended April 21, 1898. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended April 23, 1898. Estimated population, 1,500. One death. No death from contagious diseases.

COLOMBIA—*Barranquilla*.—Month of March, 1898. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 56, including 1 from enteric fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended April 16 correspond to an annual rate of 19.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,218,378. The highest rate was recorded in Liverpool, viz, 27.5, and the lowest in Preston, viz, 12.5.

London.—One thousand six hundred and forty-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 117; scarlet fever, 12; diphtheria, 34; whooping cough, 59; enteric fever, 7, and diarrhea and dysentery, 12. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 19.1 a thousand. In greater London 2,120 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.3 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 29 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, 21 from diphtheria, and 17 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 16 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 27.1 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 8.4, and the highest in Galway, viz, 56.7 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 182 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 3, and diphtheria, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 16 correspond to an annual rate of 22.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,568,536. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 17.0, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 30.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 680, including measles, 14; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 4, and whooping cough, 27.

GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of March, 1898. Estimated population, 30,535. Total number of deaths, 81. No deaths from contagious diseases.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Aix la Chapelle.....	Apr. 9.....	127,574	59										1
Amherstburg.....	Apr. 23.....	2,300	1										
Amsterdam.....	Apr. 16.....	505,326	78					1	1	3			3
Antwerp.....	Apr. 9.....	282,872	153					16	8	4	1	1	1
Belfast.....	do.....	304,610	161					21		1	3		5
Do.....	Apr. 16.....	304,610	6										
Belize.....	Apr. 22.....	13,000	3										
Belleville.....	Apr. 25.....	10,399	3										
Berlin.....	Apr. 2.....	1,728,201	554					1	5	15	7		
Birmingham.....	Apr. 16.....	505,772	175					3	5	3	5	8	
Bluefields.....	do.....	3,000	0										
Bombay.....	Mar. 29.....	500,000	a 1,928	3	4			1			11		
Bradford.....	Apr. 16.....	231,260	96							1	4		
Bremen.....	Apr. 9.....	143,500	65							2	1		
Bristol.....	Apr. 16.....	316,900	107							2	11		
Brussels.....	Apr. 9.....	831,024	191							1	1		2
Calcutta.....	Mar. 19.....	681,560	458	17	3								
Catania.....	Apr. 14.....	120,000	52										1
Colombo.....	Mar. 19.....	130,000	100					3			2		
Do.....	Mar. 26.....	130,000	102					3			5		
Do.....	Apr. 2.....	130,000	92					1					
Chemnitz.....	Apr. 9.....	192,810	71							1			
Christiania.....	do.....	200,000	69										
Do.....	Apr. 16.....	200,000	88			1							1
Cologne.....	Apr. 9.....	342,773	150					1	2		2	1	
Colon.....	Apr. 11.....	8,000	2							4	4		3
Copenhagen.....	Apr. 9.....	351,000	149					1	2		5		5
Corunna.....	Feb. 12.....	38,400	22										
Do.....	Feb. 19.....	38,000	30					2					
Do.....	Feb. 26.....	38,000	23										
Do.....	Mar. 5.....	38,000	32										
Do.....	Mar. 12.....	38,000	37										
Do.....	Mar. 19.....	38,000	26										
Do.....	Mar. 26.....	38,000	21										
Do.....	Apr. 3.....	38,000	31					1					
Do.....	Apr. 10.....	38,000	30					1					
Crefeld.....	Apr. 16.....	110,000	24							3	1	1	
Dresden.....	Apr. 2.....	380,400	139								2		3
Do.....	Apr. 9.....	380,400	134								1	5	2
Dublin.....	do.....	350,000	163					3					
Do.....	Apr. 16.....	350,000	182					2	2				
Dundee.....	do.....	164,575	96					2	1	1			2
Dusseldorf.....	Apr. 9.....	191,605	54								2	1	
Edinburgh.....	Apr. 16.....	293,628	130					1	1	2			5
Flushing.....	do.....	17,193	2										
Frankfort on the Main.....	do.....	245,000	82										
Ghent.....	do.....	161,125	77									4	
Gibraltar.....	Apr. 10.....	25,900	9										
Girgenti.....	Apr. 3.....	24,425	15										
Glasgow.....	Apr. 9.....	724,349	367					2	3	2	21	31	
Do.....	Apr. 16.....	724,349	306					1	7		13	13	
Gothenburg.....	Apr. 9.....	119,754	28								2		
Halifax.....	Apr. 23.....	38,700	8										
Hamburg.....	Apr. 16.....	661,015	234								2	2	4
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Apr. 19.....	2,000	2										
Havre.....	Apr. 9.....	119,470	61										1
Do.....	Apr. 16.....	119,470	51										
Hongkong.....	Apr. 12.....	261,258	b 98		6								
Honolulu.....	Mar. 19.....	30,000	20								1		
Do.....	Mar. 26.....	30,000	13										
Do.....	Apr. 2.....	30,000	20										
Do.....	Apr. 9.....	30,000	20										
Kingston, Canada.....	Apr. 29.....	18,800	11										
Leeds.....	Apr. 16.....	416,618	176						2	2	2	13	5
Leghorn.....	Apr. 17.....	104,053	36					1					
Licata.....	Apr. 9.....	27,000	10					7					
Liege.....	Apr. 16.....	166,110	48					2					
Leipsic.....	Apr. 9.....	422,071	165								2		
Leith.....	Apr. 16.....	76,277	25										
Liverpool.....	do.....	647,489	342					2	1	1	5	11	

a Nine hundred and seventy-eight deaths from plague.

b Eleven deaths from plague.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
London, England.....	Apr. 9....	6,408,321	2,194	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	23	42	144	79
Do.....	Apr. 16....	6,408,321	2,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	14	55	146	76
Lyons.....	Apr. 2....	466,028	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 9....	466,028	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Madras.....	Mar. 25....	452,518	336	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
Madrid.....	Mar. 30....	491,595	351	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	17	.....
Do.....	Apr. 6....	491,595	346	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	3	23	.....
Magdeburg.....	Mar. 19....	222,588	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Do.....	Mar. 26....	222,588	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	5	.....	.....
Mayence.....	Apr. 16....	76,984	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Manchester.....	do.....	541,296	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	4	2
Mannheim.....	Apr. 9....	107,353	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matamoros.....	Apr. 22....	16,304	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messina.....	Apr. 16....	107,000	31	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montevideo.....	Mar. 19....	215,061	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 26....	215,061	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Munich.....	do.....	430,000	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1
Do.....	Apr. 2....	430,000	226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	2	1
Nagasaki.....	Mar. 26....	72,000	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Apr. 16....	212,223	107	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	5
Nuremberg.....	Mar. 26....	187,268	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Apr. 2....	187,268	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Odessa.....	Apr. 9....	408,000	146	.....	.....	2	.....	3	3	4	1	1
Osaka and Higo.....	Mar. 12....	202,912	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 19....	202,912	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 26....	202,912	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Palermo.....	Apr. 9....	273,000	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Paris.....	do.....	2,511,955	1,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	9	35	4
Do.....	Apr. 16....	2,511,955	1,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	9	32	1
Plymouth.....	do.....	99,136	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Port au Prince.....	Mar. 21....	60,000	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 28....	60,000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 4....	60,000	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 11....	60,000	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 18....	60,000	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prague.....	Apr. 20....	198,320	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Cortez.....	do.....	2,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	Apr. 23....	72,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Rhems.....	Apr. 9....	108,943	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Rio de Janeiro.....	Mar. 18....	750,000	411	62	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 25....	750,000	395	68	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam.....	Apr. 16....	300,171	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....
St. Georges.....	Apr. 23....	2,150	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Petersburg.....	Apr. 2....	1,267,023	a731	.....	8	.....	.....	39	14	20	6	3
St. Stephen.....	Apr. 23....	3,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schiedam.....	Apr. 16....	26,884	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield.....	Apr. 9....	358,276	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	12	5
Sonneberg.....	Apr. 2....	12,400	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 9....	12,400	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton.....	Apr. 2....	100,886	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 9....	100,886	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Shields.....	Apr. 16....	98,922	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Stettin.....	Apr. 9....	150,000	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....
Stockholm.....	do.....	275,000	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	.....
Stuttgart.....	Apr. 14....	162,934	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunderland.....	Apr. 16....	143,849	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....
Tegucigalpa.....	Apr. 9....	12,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trapani.....	do.....	45,095	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trieste.....	do.....	165,000	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....
Vienna.....	Mar. 26....	1,574,129	764	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	13	32	1
Venice.....	Apr. 2....	167,074	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 9....	167,074	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Apr. 21....	30,000	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zurich.....	Apr. 9....	158,968	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

a One death from plague.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.